

HEALTH
- 6 JAN 1962
18

February



THE HEALTH OF CHESTERFIELD 1960



THE HEALTH OF
CHESTERFIELD
1960

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Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
Chesterfield.

H. BAILEY,
M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.
Telephone No. 3232/9.

**His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough
of Chesterfield.**

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the Health of the Borough for the year 1960.

As I did not commence as your Medical Officer of Health until February, 1961, I cannot comment on the activities of the Department for the year 1960. Mention should be made, however, of the delegation of Health and Welfare functions to the Borough. The scheme came into operation on the 1st November, and as from that date the Borough Council has, once again, the responsibility for the administration and development of those Personal Health Services transferred to the County Council in 1948. In addition certain Welfare Services and the Mental Health Service became the responsibility of the Council.

The coming into operation of the Mental Health Act 1959 at the same time as the delegation scheme, affords the Borough Council an opportunity of developing the new service. In this connection the most urgent need appears to be the provision of an Adult Training Centre for the Mentally Handicapped of the Borough.

For the Physically Handicapped the establishment of an all-purpose Social Services Centre has already been under consideration and it is to be hoped that all concerned will use every endeavour to secure this centre without delay.

I am indebted to Mr. Drabble (Chief Public Health Inspector) and Mr. Brown (Administrative Assistant), for their valuable help in the compilation of this Report.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,

H. BAILEY,
Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION I.

STATISTICS
AND
SOCIAL CONDITIONS

HEALTH AND WELFARE COMMITTEE, 1960.

THE MAYOR (Alderman Harold Charles Mullett, J.P.).

Chairman—Alderman L. Heath, B.E.M.

Vice-Chairman—Councillor Mrs. A. Collishaw.

Councillor Ball.

„ Mrs. Brightmore.

„ Broomhead.

„ Evans.

„ Gambles.

„ Hooper.

„ Sadler.

„ Sanderson.

„ Sargeant.

„ Slaney.

„ Mrs. Tideswell.

„ Mrs. Turner, J.P.

STAFF OF THE HEALTH AND WELFARE DEPARTMENT.

(at 31st December, 1960).

Medical Officer of Health:

J. A. Stirling, D.S.C., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

H. James, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health:

Joan B. M. Leith, M.B., Ch.B.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

G. Drabble, C.S.I., Cert. Meat Inspector.

Public Health Inspectors:

C. A. Wood, C.S.I., Cert. Meat Inspector.

G. D. Yates, C.S.I., Cert. Meat Inspector.

J. B. Brackenbury, C.S.I., Cert. Meat Inspector.

P. Garside, C.S.I., Cert. Meat Inspector.

G. D. Clare, C.S.I., Cert. Meat Inspector.

T. Herman, C.S.I., Cert. Meat Inspector.

I. Fleming, C.S.I., Cert. Meat Inspector.

Health Visitors:

Miss A. Parkinson, S.R.N., R.F.N., S.C.M., H.V. (Senior).

Miss O. M. Parker, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Miss V. Stubbs, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Miss D. I. Hayes, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Miss E. D. Preskey, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Mrs. C. Tunnard, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Mrs. M. Hattley, S.R.N., H.V.

Miss M. Norman, S.R.N., H.V.

Domiciliary Midwives:

Mrs. S. M. Street, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. (Supervisor).
 Mrs. I. M. Slinn, S.C.M.
 Mrs. M. C. Rhodes, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.S.N.
 Mrs. E. D. Grace, S.E.A.N., S.C.M.
 Mrs. E. Parums, S.E.A.N., S.C.M.
 Mrs. M. E. Smith, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Mrs. E. Martlew, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Miss M. Philpott, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Home Nurses:

Miss F. M. Crapper, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V. (Superintendent).
 Mrs. E. Beswick, S.R.N.
 Mrs. B. Donnelly, S.R.N.
 Miss F. V. Limb, S.R.N.
 Mrs. B. McDonnell, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Mrs. M. Brazell, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Mrs. E. Harwood, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Miss I. Turner, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Miss E. Reid, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.
 Mrs. O. Varley, S.R.N.
 Mrs. D. Taylor, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Mrs. S. Syddall, S.R.N.

Lay Administrative Assistant:

G. S. Brown, A.R.S.H.

Senior Clerical Assistants:

R. Clark. R. Watts (Welfare).

Clerks:

Miss A. Pike.	J. Chessum.
Mrs. J. Cole.	Miss C. Beckley.
Mrs. D. Boyce.	Miss A. Berisford.
Mrs. B. Calvert.	Miss S. Wilson.

Welfare Foods (Part-time):

Mrs. N. Beckett. Mrs. M. Shorthouse.

Welfare Officers—Mental Health and Welfare:

W. R. Knight. J. F. Sewell.

Craft Instructor:

H. Bovey.

Home Teachers for the Blind:

Mrs. M. Waite. Miss M. Nixon.

Home Help Organiser:

Mrs. B. C. Crossley.

Rodent Operative and Disinfector:

E. Haslam.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The area of the Borough is 8,472 acres and the population according to the Registrar-General's estimate at mid-year, 1960, was 67,830. The total population enumerated at the 1951 census was 68,558.

Natural increase of population, i.e. excess of births over deaths, was 185 giving a rate of 2.7 per 1,000 population.

The number of inhabited houses according to the rate books at the end of the year was 21,678. The rateable value for 1960/61 was £929,598 and the product of the 1d. rate was £3,782.

The Borough is the natural, social, commercial and shopping centre of the important coal mining industrial and agricultural district of North-East Derbyshire, comprising an estimated population of over 250,000. The industries are many and varied, the chief occupations of the inhabitants being coal-mining, engineering, textiles, box-making and the manufacture of surgical dressings, confectionery, etc.

VITAL STATISTICS.

	M.	F.	Total
Live Births —Legitimate ..	530	461	1030
Illegitimate ..	20	19	
Birth rate per 1,000 Population: 15.18.			
Corrected by Reg.-General's comparability factor: 14.57.			
Still Births —Legitimate ..	14	11	25
Illegitimate ..	—	—	
Rate per 1,000 Total Births: 23.7.			
Total Live and Still Births ..	..	..	1055
Deaths ..	475	370	845
Death Rate per 1,000 of Population: 12.45.			
Corrected by Reg.-General's comparability factor: 12.82.			
Infant Deaths.			
Legitimate ..	12	6	20
Illegitimate ..	1	1	
Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births ..	..	..	19.41
„ „ „ „ legitimate births ..	..	..	18.16
„ „ „ „ illegitimate births ..	..	..	51.28
Neo-natal mortality rate (first four weeks) per 1,000 related live births ..	..	..	14.56
Early neo-natal (first week) per 1,000 related live births ..	..	..	12.62
Peri-natal mortality rate (still births and deaths during first week) per 1,000 related live and still births ..	..	..	36.0
Maternal Mortality.			
No of deaths ..	..	..	1
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births ..	..	..	0.94
Births.			

One thousand and thirty live births were registered in the Borough—an increase of 40 over the previous year. The resulting birth rate of 15.18 is the highest since 1950. When the Registrar-General's comparability factor of 0.96 is applied to the birth rate it becomes 14.57. This is the figure to be used when comparing the birth rate with that for England and Wales and with other areas. The birth rate for England and Wales for 1959 was 17.1.

Still Births.

During 1960, 25 still births were registered resulting in a rate of 23.7 per 1,000 total (live and still) births.

Deaths.

The deaths numbered 845 compared with 853 in 1959. For 1960, the crude death rate was 12.45 per 1,000 population which when corrected by the area comparability factor (1.03) becomes 12.82. The death rate for England and Wales as a whole was 11.5. Six hundred and eight or approximately 72% of the total deaths occurred in those aged 65 and over and of these, 369 were actually over the age of 75. Heart diseases accounted for 232 of the total deaths, vascular lesions of the nervous system 111 and cancer 167. Therefore, cardio-vascular diseases and cancer were responsible for 510 or 60% of the total deaths. The total of 167 deaths from all forms of cancer was an increase of 12 over the previous year. Once again, there was an increase in the number of deaths of cancer of the lung and of the 35 deaths from this cause, 29 were males. Included in the deaths from cancer were 6 from leukaemia. There was a decrease in the number of deaths from respiratory diseases over the previous year—116 as against 143 in 1959. Ten deaths from suicide show an increase of 5 over the previous year; there were 6 deaths from motor vehicle accidents and all other accidents totalled 36 as compared with 20 in 1959. As regards the ward distribution of deaths, Trinity again shows the largest number, 126. This, of course, is due to the fact that Scarsdale Hospital is situate in this Ward and also by the fact that many of the deaths occurring there are of people who are not normally resident in the Borough but who, having been there for more than six months, have to be counted in the borough statistics. It will be seen from the statistical table that 125 deaths occurred in the Newbold Ward which is, of course, now the largest populated district in the Borough.

Infant Mortality.

Deaths of infants under one year of age numbered 20 giving an infant mortality rate of 19.41 which is the lowest rate ever recorded in the Borough. The rate for England and Wales in 1960 was 21.7. Fifteen of the total infant deaths occurred in the neo-natal period (i.e. within the first 28 days of life) and of these 13 occurred within the first week of life. Congenital malformations and prematurity were responsible for 9 of the neo-natal deaths.

The following table shows the remarkable decline in infant mortality since the beginning of the century:

Year	Infant Mortality Rate		
1900	212
1910	158
1920	121
1930	69
1940	57
1950	34.9
1960	19.4

Maternal Mortality.

There was 1 death attributed to pregnancy or child birth giving a maternal mortality rate per 1,000 total births of 0.94.

Deaths in the year 1960 from stated causes at various ages under 1 year.

Causes of Death	Under 1 day	1-2 days	2-3 "	3-4 "	4-5 "	5-6 "	6-7 "	7-14 "	14-21 "	21-28 "	Total under 1 month	1-2 m'ths	2-3 "	3-4 "	4-5 "	5-6 "	6-7 "	7-8 "	8-9 "	9-10 "	10-11 "	11-12 "	Total Deaths under 1 Year
Pneumonia ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4
Bronchitis ..	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Gastro Enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Congenital Malformations	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Prematurity ..	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Atelectasis ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Birth Injury	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
All Other Causes ..	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
TOTALS..	8	3	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	15	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	20

The Deaths as they occurred in the Wards.

Cause of Death	Hasland	West	Rother	St. Leonards	Holmebrook	Central	Trinity	St. Helens	Moor	Newbold	Old Whittington	New Whittington	Transferable Deaths	TOTAL
Tuberculosis, Respiratory ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis, Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilitic Disease	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Malignant Neoplasm, stomach ..	2	5	4	3	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	1	—	26
„ „ lung, ..	1	4	2	3	—	1	2	1	4	6	5	3	3	35
„ „ bronchus ..	—	5	2	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	14
„ „ breast ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	5
„ „ uterus ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasm	6	5	12	3	7	4	11	2	7	13	4	4	3	81
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	6
Diabetes	2	—	2	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	10
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	4	8	15	8	3	7	19	4	5	13	8	9	8	111
Coronary Disease, Angina ..	6	5	10	8	7	4	9	7	7	24	7	8	5	107
Hypertension with Heart Disease ..	1	3	1	—	2	—	4	1	1	—	—	2	1	16
Other Heart Disease	5	7	7	6	10	2	27	2	7	19	7	4	6	109
Other Circulatory Disease ..	2	2	4	1	4	3	11	1	3	6	7	2	1	47
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	9	6	4	3	6	1	10	1	1	7	5	6	—	59
Bronchitis	7	2	8	7	1	3	8	—	5	7	6	1	2	57
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	—	1	2	1	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ..	—	1	1	—	2	—	2	1	1	1	3	2	—	14
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ..	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5
Nephritis and Nephrosis ..	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	6
Hyperplasia of Prostate ..	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	5
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Congenital Malformations ..	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	8	1	6	4	3	2	9	2	4	12	5	1	2	59
Motor Vehicle Accidents	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	6
All Other Accidents	4	1	2	2	3	—	4	1	1	6	3	3	6	36
Suicide	1	—	1	1	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	1	10
Homicide and Operations of War ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTALS	63	58	88	53	58	30	126	24	51	125	67	50	52	845

Deaths of Chesterfield Residents in the year 1960, classified according to Cause of Death, Sex and Age-Periods.

Cause of Death.	Age Periods																	
	0-1		1-5		5-15		15-25		25-45		45-65		65-75		75+		TOTAL	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis, Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilitic Disease	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	4	—	6	2	5	6	17	9
" " lung, bronchus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	14	4	8	1	5	—	29	6
" " breast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	—	5	—	2	—	14
" " uterus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	5
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasm	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	4	12	8	11	8	15	20	41	40
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	2	—	3	3
Diabetes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	1	3	3	7
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	10	7	21	14	19	33	52	59
Coronary Disease, Angina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	25	10	26	18	12	14	65	42
Hypertension with Heart Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	3	1	3	3	9	7
Other Heart Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	8	7	12	20	30	31	50	59
Other Circulatory Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	4	2	4	5	19	10	30	17
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	4	7	21	19	29	29	30
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	1	15	4	20	6	45	12	6
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	1	5	4	4	6
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	11	3
Nephritis and Nephrosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	2	—	—	—	3	2
Hyperplasia of Prostate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	5	1
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	—
Congenital Malformations	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4	2	6	3	13	20	30	29
Motor Vehicle Accidents	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	6	—
All Other Accidents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	5	—	7	2	7	11	23	13
Suicide	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	4	1	—	1	8	2
Homicide and Operations of War	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
TOTALS	13	7	1	1	—	1	2	2	24	17	110	59	142	97	183	186	475	370
GRAND TOTALS	20		2		1		4		41		169		239		369		845	

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

National Assistance Act 1948.

National Assistance (Amendment) Act 1951.

It was not necessary to act under Section 47 in order to remove to suitable premises, a person in need of care and attention. Several cases were investigated after reports from various sources but these were all satisfactorily dealt with either by persuasion to go voluntarily into hospital, by the provision of a home help and/or home nurse or by constant follow-up by a health visitor.

National Assistance Act 1948—Section 50.

Under this Section, the local authority is required to arrange for the burial of persons dying in the area where it appears that no arrangements are being or have been made. During 1960 one such burial was arranged.

Nursing Homes.

At the end of the year, there were two registered nursing homes in the Borough; one as a nursing home only and one as a maternity home only and these provide accommodation of 17 beds—11 maternity and six others.

Medical Examinations.

Medical examinations are carried out by the Medical Officers of the Department in connection with new appointments to the Corporation Staff, Student Teachers to Universities and Training Colleges, newly appointed Teachers and other staff appointed under the Education Committee and in connection with the staff appointed by the Transport Department. During the year under review, 312 medical examinations were carried out. In addition, the Medical Officer of Health makes investigations and carries out examinations in connection with the Corporation's Workmen's Sick Pay Scheme.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

The staff of the Department in the course of their normal duties are always carrying out health education and now that the delegation scheme is in operation, which provides for all health and welfare services being combined in one department, greater opportunities for expansion in health education exist. During the year, talks on health services and various aspects of health education have been given by Medical Officers and Health Visitors to members of community associations, youth clubs, parent-teacher associations and senior schools. In addition, two series of lectures to student nurses were given by the Medical Officer of Health, the Chief Public Health Inspector, the Health Visitor and the Superintendent Home Nurse.

The Chief Public Health Inspector, in addition to speaking to catering staffs at their place of work, has lost no opportunity in speaking to various bodies in the town on matters affecting the public health and in particular on food hygiene. Lectures have been given to the local branches of the National Council of Women, to members of the Beef Pork Butchers' Association, to student nurses and hospital staff and to the Chesterfield Trade and Labour Council.

As the first Smoke Control Area has been established in the Borough, it is natural that considerable interest would be shown in the subject of clean air and in order to develop this idea in this a coal-producing area, a number of lectures have been given illustrated by films and these have proved particularly useful in answering many of the problems which have been worrying local inhabitants. As has been stated in another part of this report, plans are well advanced for staging a clean-air exhibition in the Borough and in the surrounding districts to demonstrate the advantage of clean air. The co-operation of surrounding authorities has been most welcome in this respect.

Exhibition of posters and the distribution of books, leaflets and pamphlets on health education and prevention of disease was continued as a routine measure throughout the year at the central clinic in the Town Hall and at welfare centres and other clinics throughout the town.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Only 139 notifications were received during the year under review, as compared with 835 in 1959.

Fifteen cases of measles were notified as against 647 in the previous year. There were 84 notifications of scarlet fever (135 in 1959). It is pleasing to report the complete absence of poliomyelitis in 1960.

For the eleventh consecutive year, no cases of diphtheria occurred in the Borough.

The following tables give the number and types of cases of notifiable disease and also age groups and ward distribution.

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Cases admitted to Hospital
Smallpox	—	—
Scarlet Fever	84	18
Diphtheria	—	—
Para-Typhoid	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—
Meningococcal Meningitis	—	—
Erysipelas	4	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	—	—
(Non Paralytic)	—	—
Dysentery	2	2
Measles	15	—
Whooping Cough	26	—
Pneumonia	8	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—
TOTALS	139	20

Disease	Cases notified in the whole District												
	At age Groups—Years												
	Un- der 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 60	60 & over	To- tals
Scarlet Fever	—	—	5	11	9	49	7	3	—	—	—	—	84
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	4	8
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Measles	3	1	1	2	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Meningococcal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	2	3	3	2	2	13	1	—	—	—	—	—	26
Para Typhoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ac. Poliomyelitis (para.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" " (non-para.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS.. ..	5	4	9	15	15	68	9	3	—	—	5	6	139

Disease	Ward Distribution of Cases												
	Hasland	West	Rother	St. Leonard's	Holmebrook	Central	Trinity	St. Helen's	Moor	Newbold	Old Whitt.	New Whitt.	To- tals
Scarlet Fever	3	6	12	9	4	4	2	1	4	27	9	3	84
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	8
Erysipelas	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Measles	2	2	2	5	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	15
Meningococcal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	1	1	6	2	3	1	1	—	3	2	5	1	26
Para Typhoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ac. Poliomyelitis (para.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
“ “ (non-para.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS.. ..	6	17	20	16	9	7	3	3	7	32	15	4	139

Tuberculosis.

Twenty-two cases of tuberculosis—20 respiratory and 2 non-respiratory—were notified. There were no deaths.

The following figures show the incidence of tuberculosis in recent years:

Year	New Cases	Deaths	Year	New Cases	Deaths
1950	56	20	1956	34	7
1951	45	20	1957	40	3
1952	58	9	1958	47	7
1953	57	18	1959	26	3
1954	40	8	1960	22	—
1955	35	17			

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 years ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
5—10 „ ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—15 „ ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—20 „ ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—25 „ ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—35 „ ..	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
35—45 „ ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—55 „ ..	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—65 „ ..	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	14	6	2	—	—	—	—	—

Ward Distribution of Tuberculosis.

Wards					Notifications	Deaths
Hasland	..	..	..	..	2	—
West	..	..	..	..	1	—
Rother	..	..	..	..	2	—
St. Leonard's	..	..	..	..	4	—
Holme Brook	..	..	..	..	—	—
Central	..	..	..	..	—	—
Trinity	..	..	..	..	5	—
St. Helen's	..	..	..	..	1	—
Moor	..	..	..	..	—	—
Newbold	..	..	..	..	6	—
Old Whittington	..	..	..	..	1	—
New Whittington	..	..	..	..	—	—
TOTALS					22	—

Mass Radiography.

The Mass Radiography Unit of the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board made its annual visit to the Borough during June and July.

Very few cases of suspected tuberculosis were found but the discovery of tuberculosis is not the only function of the Unit. Other conditions of the chest and heart are discovered by this method of X-ray, and any cases found are reported confidentially to the medical practitioner concerned, who is thus able to commence immediate treatment.

The following is a summary of the work of the Unit during its visit to the town in 1960.

	INDUSTRIAL SURVEY			TOWN HALL SURVEY			WHITTINGTON HALL SURVEY			GRAND TOTAL
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Attendance for:										
Miniature films	235	275	510	3,126	3,326	6,452	13	520	533	7,495
Large film recalls	13	5	18	114	65	179	—	9	9	206
Total attendances	248	280	528	3,240	3,391	6,631	13	529	542	7,701
Suspected tuberculosis cases referred to Chest Clinic	2	2	4	28	14	42	—	4	4	50
Other conditions referred to own doctor and Gen. Hospital.....	3	1	4	40	31	71	—	9	9	84
	5	3	8	68	45	113	—	13	13	134

SECTION II.

National Health Services Act, 1946

PERSONAL
HEALTH SERVICES

SECTION 22—CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.**Child Welfare Centres.**

No. of Centres provided	..	..	..	..	7
No. of sessions held per month	..	..	..	..	45
No. of children aged under 1 year who attended a Centre for the first time	..	..	..	..	956
Total No. of children who attended a Centre during the year	..	..	..	..	2,377
Total attendances made:					
Children under 1 year	..	..	..	..	16,955
Children 1 to 5 years	..	..	..	..	8,708
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	<u>25,663</u>

The 956 infants who were brought by their parents to a Centre for the first time during the year represents 93% of the babies born in 1960.

Certain proprietary brands of dried milk and other diet supplements are available at cost price at the Centres. The distribution of welfare foods provided by the Ministry of Health is carried out from the central office in the Town Hall Clinic and from all the Infant Welfare Centres in various parts of the Borough. There was quite an increase in the number of tins of national dried milk distributed over the previous year—due no doubt to the increase in the birth rate, whilst the uptake of orange juice, cod liver oil and vitamin tablets remained about the same.

The amounts distributed during 1960 were as follows:

National dried milk—tins	..	..	..	..	15,895
Orange juice—bottles	..	..	..	..	31,496
Cod liver oil—bottles	..	..	..	..	3,751
Vitamin tablets—packets	..	..	..	..	3,687

Ante-natal Clinics.

No. of Ante-natal Clinics provided	..	..	..	..	2
No. of sessions held per month	..	..	..	..	15
New cases attending	..	..	..	..	593
Total cases attending	..	..	..	..	670
Total attendances made	..	..	..	..	1,707

Although the primary function of the Ante-natal Clinic is the care of expectant mothers, a vast amount of work is involved in taking the initial steps in the selection of expectant mothers for admission to maternity accommodation, necessitating as it does, the completion of application forms, and visits by the Supervisor of Midwives to the homes to determine the sociological conditions.

Mothercraft talks for expectant mothers and relaxation classes were continued during 1960. These facilities have proved of great value generally and many mothers have expressed appreciation of the great help the classes and lectures have proved both at the time of confinement and with the care of the baby afterwards.

Post-natal Clinics.

No. of Post-natal Clinics provided	..	..	..	2
No. of sessions held per month	..	..	..	2
New cases attending	..	..	..	20
Total cases attending	..	..	..	20
Total attendances made	..	..	..	43

Artificial Sunlight Clinic.

During the year, 26 infants and toddlers were referred by Medical Officers at Child Welfare Clinics for artificial sunlight treatment. The total number of treatments given was 175.

Birth Control Clinic.

A special clinic to which cases are sent on medical grounds for advice and for the supply of contraceptives, is held in conjunction with the Post-natal Clinic.

Dental Work.

The following tables indicate the work of the Dental Officer for the year:

Numbers Provided with Dental Care.

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	7	7	7	3
Children under 5	137	125	133	78

Forms of Dental Treatment Provided.

	Extractions	No. of General Anaesthetics Administered	Fillings	Scalings or Scaling & Gum Treatment	Dressings	Radio-graphs	Dentures Provided	
							Complete	Partial
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	6	3	—	1	—	—	—	—
Children under 5	235	112	20	—	50	—	—	—

Care of Premature Infants.

All infants weighing $5\frac{1}{2}$ -lbs. or less are defined as "premature" and space is provided on the notification of birth cards for the weight at birth in the case of premature births. Special attention is given to premature infants in their own homes by the staff of the Health Visiting and Midwifery Services, and draught-proof cots with detachable linings, hot water bottles, etc., together with suitable clothing, are available when necessary. Premature infants born in hospital are kept under special supervision by the Health Visitors on discharge from the Hospital.

No. of Premature **Live** Births notified:

(a) in Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	42
(b) at Home	..	..	..	..	..	23
(c) in Private Nursing Homes	..	..	..	..	..	7

No. of Premature **Still** Births notified:

(a) in Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	12
(b) at Home..	..	..	..	..	..	2
(c) in Private Nursing Homes	..	..	..	..	..	1

PREMATURE BIRTHS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO BIRTH WEIGHT.

Weight at Birth	PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS												PREMATURE STILL BIRTHS		
	Born in hospital			Born at home and nursed entirely at home			Born at home and transferred to hospital on or before 28th day			Born in nursing home and nursed entirely there			Born in hospital	Born at home	Born in nursing home
	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Survived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Survived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Survived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Survived 28 days			
3-lb. 4-oz. or less	5	2	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	8	—	1
Over 3-lb. 4-oz. up to and including 4-lb. 6-oz.	14	1	12	2	—	2	2	—	2	1	1	—	2	—	—
Over 4-lb. 6-oz. up to and including 4-lb. 15-oz.	10	—	10	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—
Over 4-lb. 15-oz. up to and including 5-lb. 8-oz.	13	1	12	15	—	15	1	—	1	5	—	5	1	2	—
Totals	42	4	37	19	—	19	4	—	4	7	1	6	12	2	1

Notification of Births.

The following table shows the actual number of births notified in Chesterfield during the year 1960, and the number as adjusted by any notifications transferred in or out of the area:

	Live Births		Stillbirths		Totals	
	Total notified	Borough	Total notified	Borough	Actual	Adjusted
Domiciliary	522	512	6	6	528	518
Institutional	1,412	493	80	19	1,492	512

Care of Unmarried Mothers and their Children.

No Mother and Baby Home is provided directly by the Local Health Authority, but arrangements are made for the admission of unmarried mothers to Homes provided by Moral Welfare Association both in and outside the County.

The mothers are usually resident for a month before the birth of the child and are transferred from the Home to one of the Maternity Homes for the confinement, and where necessary return to the Home usually for a further two months, making a total stay of approximately 13 weeks. In certain cases, i.e. when arrangements are being made for the adoption of the baby or illness of the baby, a further extension of stay in the Home is granted, and during the year under review seven unmarried expectant mothers were admitted to Homes

SECTION 23—MIDWIFERY SERVICES.

The Midwifery Service in Chesterfield consists of a Supervisor and an establishment of nine Domiciliary Midwives.

The following is a summary of the work of the Domiciliary Midwives during 1960:

Number of Deliveries attended by Midwives.

Doctor not booked and present at time of delivery ..	3
Doctor not booked and not present at time of delivery ..	21
Doctor booked and present at time of delivery ..	147
Doctor booked and not present at time of delivery ..	353
<hr/>	
Total number of deliveries	524
<hr/>	
No. of cases in which Gas and Air Analgesia was administered	—
No. of cases in which Pethidine was administered ..	289

No. of cases in which Trilene was administered	..	485
No. of ante-natal visits	.. .. .	3,047
No. of post-natal visits	.. .. .	8,676
No. of attendances at Ante-natal Clinics	.. ..	360
No. of cases attended on discharge from Institutions before the 14th day	.. .. .	27

Records received from Midwives.

Medical helps	.. .. .	22
Still births	.. .. .	6
Deaths of mothers	.. .. .	1
Deaths of children	.. .. .	—
Laying-out of the dead	.. .. .	—
Liability to be a source of infection	.. .. .	4
Notification of artificial feeding	.. .. .	—

SECTION 24—HEALTH VISITING.

The rise in birth rate has resulted in an increase in the number of home visits paid by Health Visitors. During 1960, the total number of children visited was 4,749 compared with 4,109 in the previous year. Total visits to infants under 1 year of age increased by 807. Visits to children aged 1—5 years increased by 1,118. The total number of families or households visited was 4,695 as compared with 4,131 in 1959. In addition to district visiting, a vital part of the work of Health Visitors is that of giving advice in mothercraft at the Infant Welfare Centres and during 1960 the Health Visitors made 549 attendances at Infant Welfare Centres. Although the Health Visitors are concerned with the care of mothers and young children, in recent years their duties have been extended to include the supervision and advising of all sick and disabled persons who may require such help. In fact, the Health Visitor is now concerned with the health of the household as a whole. In addition to their general work, the Health Visitors take their part in the various schemes for the care of premature infants and illegitimate children, and make enquiries on behalf of adoption societies and other bodies. Their social work in connection with the care of old people is invaluable.

The following is a summary of the work of the Health Visitors during 1960:

No. of children visited during the year	.. ..	4,749
First visits to infants under 1 year of age	.. ..	1,019
Total visits to infants under 1 year of age	.. ..	4,899
Visits to children aged 1—5 years	.. ..	7,792
Visits to expectant mothers	.. ..	238
Tuberculosis visits	.. ..	420

Investigations of social conditions for hospitals, adoption societies, old people, etc.	3,870
Total No. of families or households visited	4,695
No. of attendances by Health Visitors at clinic sessions	549

SECTION 28—HOME NURSING.

The Home Nursing Service comprises a Superintendent and 11 Visiting Nurses who attend cases of any nature except certain notifiable diseases. Their duties also include the nursing care of patients on discharge from hospital. Tribute should be paid to the Superintendent and the Visiting Nurses for the part they take in the running of the laundry service for incontinent old people. Their help has made it possible for this service to run smoothly since it was introduced as a voluntary service in 1956, and since it has been taken over by the local authority during the year under review.

The Summary of the Work of Home Nurses 1960.

No. of cases on books 1st January, 1960	295
No. of new cases nursed during the year:	
Medical	1,005
Surgical	188
Tuberculosis	29
Maternal complications	12
Miscarriages or abortions	—
Infectious diseases	10
	<hr/>
	1,244
	<hr/>
No. of cases on books, 31st December, 1960	305
No. of visits paid by nurses:	
General nursing	39,602
Tuberculosis	1,401
Maternity	135
Infectious diseases	112
Others	—
	<hr/>
	41,250
	<hr/>

SECTION 26—VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

Vaccination against Smallpox.

During the year, records were received of 373 persons who were vaccinated or re-vaccinated. Details of these are given in the following table:—

	AGE GROUPS				
	Under 1	1	2—4	5—14	15 or over
(a) Primary Vaccinations	162	54	19	12	39
(b) Re-vaccinations	2	7	3	8	67

Immunisation against Diphtheria.

During the year, 594 children aged 0—5, and 100 children aged 5—15 were immunised against Diphtheria. Of the total of 694 immunisations, 523 were carried out by private doctors. In addition, 138 children were re-immunised, 54 by the Local Authority Staff and 84 by private doctors.

The following table shows the state of Diphtheria Immunisation in the town, as at 31st December, 1960:

Born in year	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955-51	1950-46	Total under 15
Number immunised	86	375	448	422	423	3,534	5,012	10,300

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis.

Since the inception of the scheme in 1956, up to the 31st December, 1960, 21,311 children and adults, etc. had received two or more injections against Poliomyelitis. 18,037 had been given third injections.

The following table shows the number of persons who received injections during the year 1960, together with those still awaiting vaccination at the end of the year.

Class	Persons vaccinated in 1960			Awaiting vaccination at end of year
	First Injections	Second Injections	Third Injections	
Children born in the years 1943-60 ..	835	1,093	2,806	35
Young persons born in the years 1933-42	285	421	3,815	4
Persons born before 1933 who have not passed their 40th birthday	1,600	1,614	603	10
Others	7	7	32	—
TOTAL	2,727	3,135	7,256	49

SECTION 28—PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER CARE.

Tuberculosis.

The Health Visitors visit all new cases for the purpose of giving advice to both patients and contacts, and also patients who are being nursed at home and those who have been discharged from sanatoria. A total of 420 visits were made in 1960.

Actual nursing of home patients is carried out by the staff of the Home Nursing Service. Bed and bedding is available on loan in necessitous cases.

General

The work of prevention of illness, care and after care, although the duty of the Local Health Authority, could not progress satisfactorily without close co-operation with the various Statutory and Voluntary Agencies—such as the Welfare Department, the National Assistance Board, Hospital Almoners, W.V.S., Red Cross, etc. It is pleasing to report that in Chesterfield such co-operation is very real.

The Hospital Management Committee rely to a great extent on sociological reports by Health Visitors in connection with the admission of chronic sick to hospital. The Hospital Almoners refer to the Department cases on discharge from hospital requiring after care. These are either attended by the Home Nurses or supervised and advised by the Health Visitors. The Health Visitors also play a large part in the schemes for the care of old people, particularly in regard to visiting and making recommendations for admission to old people's homes.

Sick room equipment, such as bed pans, urinals, mackintosh sheeting, steam kettles, inhalers, air rings, bed cradles, etc., is available for loan when required for patients being nursed at home. Larger items such as wheel chairs and crutches are loaned in appropriate cases.

SECTION 29—HOME HELP SERVICE.

At the end of the year there were 24 Home Helps on the panel.

The following is a summary of the work of the Service during 1960:

	Mater- nity	Old people	Old & Sick	Tuber- culosis	Others	Total
No. of cases being assisted 1st Jan- uary, 1960	1	—	119	—	4	124
No. of applications received during year	23	—	91	—	25	139
No. of new cases assisted	18	—	51	—	17	86
Total number of cases assisted in 1960	19	—	170	—	21	210
No. of cases being assisted at the end of 1960	—	—	125	—	9	134

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES.

Since the 1st November, 1960, the Welfare Officers undertook 476 visits under the Mental Health Service and their work can be summarised as follows:

	Visits
Under the Mental Health Act 1959 (Mental Illness) ..	118
After Care	88
Pre-care	24
Under the Mental Health Act 1959 (S.N. and S.S.N.) ..	80
Attendances at Out-patient clinics and hospitals ..	62
Miscellaneous visits	104

Mental Illness.

Thirty-six people were admitted to hospital from the Borough in the following circumstances:

	M.	F.	Total
Admitted Section 5, Mental Health Act 1959 (Informal)	15	9	24
Admitted Section 25, Mental Health Act 1959 (Observation)	5	—	5
Admitted Section 29, Mental Health Act 1959 (Emergency Observation)	3	3	6
Admitted Section 26, Mental Health Act 1959 (Treatment)	—	1	1
	23	13	36

Subnormality and Severe Subnormality.

The following table gives details of sub-normal and severely sub-normal patients in hospital at the 31st December, 1960:

	M.	F.	Total
Ridgeway Hospital, Belper	5	—	5
Leavesden Hospital, Abbots Langley ..	1	—	1
Harmston Hall Hospital (Caistor Branch) ..	1	—	1
Great Barr Park Hospital	12	1	13
Rampton Hospital	1	—	1
Glenfrith—Leicester	1	—	1
Balderston	1	—	1
Hollow Meadows, Sheffield	1	—	1
Stoke Park Hospital, Stapleton	1	1	2
Aston Hall, Aston-on-Trent	1	1	2
Makeney House	—	44	44
Whittington Hall Hospital	—	25	25
St. Joseph's Home, Sheffield	—	1	1
Pewsey Hospital	—	1	1
Moss Side Hospital, Liverpool	1	—	1
	26	34	60

Of the 60 cases, 15 males and 11 females are subject to order of detention. There are 10 patients awaiting admission to hospital as shown below:

	Under 16		Over 16		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Urgent	1	1	1	1	4
Non-urgent	2	1	2	1	6
	3	2	3	2	10

Severely Sub-Normal and Sub-Normal under Community Care.

Under 16		Over 16		Total
M.	F.	M.	F.	
15	14	67	42	138

Arrangements were made for two patients to be admitted to hospital for short term care during the months November and December.

WELFARE OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED.

There were 99 registered physically handicapped persons (53 males and 46 females) in the Borough at the 31st December, 1960, and analyses of their disabilities and ages are shown below.

Craft classes continue to be held weekly at the Divisional Welfare Offices with an average attendance of 18, but it is hoped that negotiations for other premises will result in classes being held more often. The Craft Instructor made 179 visits to the homes of physically handicapped persons.

Disabilities.

Amputation—one leg	4
Amputation—both legs	4
Arthritis and rheumatism	13
Congenital malformations and deformities	5
Diseases of digestive system	2
Diseases of genito—urinary system	1
Diseases of heart and circulatory system	6
Diseases of respiratory system other than T.B.	5
Injuries of head, face, neck, thorax, abdomen, pelvis and trunk	4
Injuries and diseases (except T.B.) of lower limb	2
Injuries and diseases (except T.B.) of upper limb	1
Injuries and diseases (except T.B.) of spine	7
Psychoneurosis	1
Organic nervous diseases	36
Psychoses	2
Tuberculosis (other than respiratory)	4
General diseases and injuries not shown above	2
	—
	99
	—

AGE GROUPS.

16 — 20 ..	4
21 — 30 ..	16
31 — 40 ..	15
41 — 50 ..	16
51 — 60 ..	22
61 — 70 ..	21
Over 70 ..	5

WELFARE OF THE BLIND AND PARTIALLY SIGHTED.

There were 232 registered blind persons in the Borough at the 31st December, 1960, and 11 persons registered as partially sighted. Their age groups and classifications are given in the tables below:

	M.	F.	Total
Blind	94	138	232
Partially sighted	6	5	11

AGE GROUPS.

	Blind	Partially sighted
1—10 years ..	1	—
11—20 years ..	3	1
21—30 years ..	3	1
31—40 years ..	7	—
41—50 years ..	15	1
51—60 years ..	20	4
61—70 years ..	46	3
Over 70 years ..	137	1

Categories of the Registered Blind Persons.

Unemployed over 65 years	162
Unemployed 16—64 years but not capable for work ..	27
Unemployed 16—64 years but not available for employment	26
In open employment	10
Homeworker	4
Under 16 but not at school	1
Under 16 at school	2

Included in the 27 considered not capable of employment were 9 females in Whittington Hall Hospital and 1 male in Harmeston Hall Colony, Caistor.

Craft Classes with an average attendance of nine, were held twice weekly in a room made available in the Town Hall and a weekly class was held at Whittington Hall.

As well as accompanying blind persons to see the ophthalmologist, and calling on their behalf at the N.A.B., Ministry of Labour and similar offices, the Home Teachers made some 290 visits to their homes.

Applications were received from three people to be placed on the borough register of blind persons during November and December, and arrangements were made for them to be seen by the Consultant Ophthalmologist and for the Form B.D.8 to be completed on their behalf. In two of the cases the Consultant Ophthalmologist decided their names should be placed on the register, the other person was considered "Not Blind".

One man registered as partially sighted was re-examined at his request under the Ophthalmic Referee Service, the original classification was confirmed by this examination.

WELFARE OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

The number of deaf persons on the register at the 31st December, 1960, totalled 27, there being 14 males and 13 females in the following age groups:

16—20	..	3
21—30	..	7
31—40	..	6
41—50	..	5
51—60	..	5
61—70	..	1

SECTION III.

ENVIRONMENTAL
HEALTH SERVICES

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.

The Engineer and Manager of the Chesterfield, Bolsover and Clowne Water Board has kindly supplied the following report.

The water supply to the Borough of Chesterfield is provided by the Chesterfield, Bolsover and Clowne Water Board. Water sources at Linacre and Holymoorside after treatment, and underground supplies from Bolsover, after softening are supplemented by two bulk supplies, the whole being distributed from covered service reservoirs.

(1) In quality the water was satisfactory—both chemically and bacteriologically and very few consumers complaints were received. During the year under review the quantity was adequate, but restrictions on the use of hose-pipes were imposed during the summer period.

(2) Chemical and bacteriological analyses of the raw waters, treated waters and distributed waters were carried out frequently.

(3) Raw river waters from two sources were found to be contaminated by lead to a very slight degree. Analyses of 26 samples showed an average contamination from these sources of 0.19 and 0.06 milligrams per litre respectively. After treatment and mixing with treated waters from other sources plumbo solvency was non-existent.

(4) No action was necessary in respect of any form of contamination during the year.

(5)

		DWELLING HOUSES		
		With direct water supply	Supply by means of stand- pipe	Popu- lation
Chesterfield Borough	..	22,888	Nil	67,833
Parish of:				
Brimington	.. ..	2,719	„	8,833
Hasland	.. ..	1,155	„	3,592
Calow (Part)	.. ..	871	„	2,707
Brampton	.. ..	220	„	685
Walton	.. ..	600	„	1,867
Wingerworth (Part)	.. ..	348	„	1,080
Sutton-cum-Duckman- ton (Part)	.. ..	211	„	647
		29,012		86,861

Swimming Pools and Baths.

There are two open-air swimming pools and one indoor swimming bath in the Borough, all of which are owned and controlled by the Corporation. All are equipped for continuous filtration and chemical treatment. During the year the filtration plant and the chemical dosage apparatus of the indoor swimming bath at the Harry Cropper School has been completely renewed.

The open-air baths are in continuous use from April to October and the indoor bath until the end of December. All the baths are used extensively during the day for swimming instruction by the schools in the Borough and the surrounding districts and at other times they are available for use by the general public and by the various swimming clubs.

The abnormally bad weather which persisted throughout the whole of the period from July to the end of the swimming season resulted in a much reduced attendance at the open-air baths compared with previous years, but the indoor bath was used almost to capacity.

The Health Department has continued to exercise careful supervision over all the baths and by regular sampling of the water for bacteriological examination has ensured that a satisfactory level of purity has been maintained. Twenty-four such samples were taken and submitted to the County Laboratories during the year and all were found to be satisfactory.

Sewage and Sewage Disposal.

The Manager and Chemist of the Sewage Disposal Works has kindly provided the following information:

Sewage Disposal.

In my note prepared for your 1959 Report I spoke of a scheme of extensions for the Sewage Works prepared by the Council's Consulting Engineers. This scheme is necessary to cope with increasing volumes of sewage being received for treatment and to cover certain inadequacies in the existing plant.

During 1960, detailed schemes were prepared for submission to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and the scheme also received the approval of the local Planning Authority.

Full-scale experimental work was put in hand at the works as part of the Consulting Engineer's recommendations in order to determine the final form which the secondary stages of sewage purification should take.

Sewerage.

While sewerage is strictly the province of the Borough Engineer, I think he would agree with me that it is adequate to meet the needs of the area for some considerable time.

Pet Animals Act 1951.

There are three pets shops in the Borough and two stalls in the open market which are licensed under the above Act. All these premises are subjected to frequent inspection, 47 visits having been made during the year, and in all cases it has been found that the animals have been well cared for and the condition of the premises have been maintained in accordance with the requirement of the Act.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act 1951.

There are only two premises in the Borough where new articles containing filling materials are manufactured and which are required to be registered under the above Act. One of these is engaged in the manufacture of mattresses and the other of upholstered household furniture. Inspections made of these premises revealed that only new filling materials bearing the guarantee of the British Standards Institute as to quality and purity were being used and in consequence it was not considered to be necessary to take samples for analysis.

Common Lodging Houses.

There is only one common lodging house in the Borough, the Markham Municipal Hostel, which is owned by the Corporation and controlled by the Health and Welfare Committee. This Hostel provides accommodation for 114 male lodgers, and fulfils a very useful function by providing cheap lodgings in a town where private lodgings for the lower-paid workers are very difficult to obtain. While it is classed as a common lodging house, and is therefore available to give nightly shelter to any poor person, it is now largely used by local single men without homes or family, and by men in the lower-income group who have found work in the town and the surrounding area, and many of these stay at the Hostel for relatively long periods, or as long as their employment in the area continues. In addition there are a number of old-age pensioners who have lived most of their lives in the town, who, after having lost their partners, and being unable to support a home of their own, have now become permanent residents in the Hostel where they find companionship and reasonable comfort. To this extent the Hostel can be considered as fulfilling a useful social function in the Borough.

During the year it has been occupied to approximately 70% of its capacity.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949.

Work has continued in the eradication of rats and mice in the Borough and while finality in the destruction of these pests is difficult if not impossible to attain, this is a worthwhile service and is appreciated by the occupants of premises where infestations occur. The

Department is considerably assisted in its efforts to reduce the rodent population by early notification of the presence of rats or mice on business or private premises and this enables the Rodent Operative to carry out treatments at an early stage and so prevent major infestations.

Notifications received of the presence of rats and mice totalled 284, of which 196 were received from householders and the remainder in respect of business premises, agricultural land and local authority owned premises. In most cases, the infestations were of a minor character and were quickly cleared. Major infestation by rats occurred on 34 premises and by mice on 11 premises.

Apart from the treatments carried out following complaints, surveys have been carried out by the Rodent Operative of known "black spots" and these have been treated on a routine basis. Furthermore, the District Public Health Inspectors have paid particular attention to possible infestations in food premises during their inspections of these premises. This combined work has resulted in 2,443 visits being made. In 14 cases "block" treatments were applied to remove infestations, and in five cases the owners of infested premises were required to carry out structural work to prevent reinfestation. This work was carried out on informal approach to the owners, and it was not necessary to have recourse to statutory action.

In addition to the work carried out against surface infestation, periodic treatments have been applied to the public sewers, particularly those in the older part of the Borough and this has involved the treatment of 233 manholes. This test baiting showed no evidence of widespread infestation of the sewers.

The Department gratefully acknowledges the help and advice given by the Regional Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in the work of pest control in the Borough.

Atmospheric Pollution.

As was stated in the Report for 1959 the Borough Council's proposals for the establishment of Smoke Control Areas during the next five years have been submitted to the Ministry and provisional approval for the first two areas in this programme has been received. The detailed survey was completed in February of the No. 1 (Central) Area which covers an area of approximately 90 acres in the centre of the town and includes 644 premises classified as follows: dwelling-houses 191, public houses 32, shops 250, offices 79, non-industrial establishments 62, industrial establishments 3, churches, chapels and charitable premises in the area 14, crown properties 10, others 3. Each of the premises in the area was visited by the District Public Health Inspectors and the necessary adaptations or replacements of heating appliances were recorded. It was found that 373 of the 453

premises other than domestic dwellings were already using approved fuels and would therefore comply with the requirements of a Smoke Control Order. There were, however, 266 heating appliances in the 223 domestic premises which would require to be converted to burn approved fuels, and gas ignition would be required in 231 cases. The estimated cost of applying smoke control to this area was £5,003.

The Borough Council resolved to make a Smoke Control Order in respect of this area on the 1st March, 1960, fixing the 1st day of December, 1960, as the operative date, and submitted this to the Ministry for approval. An objection to the confirmation of the Order was made by a resident in the area, and a public inquiry was held on the 1st June. After hearing the objections the Minister confirmed the Order but extended the date of operation to 1st June, 1961.

The detailed survey of the second smoke control area covering an area of approximately 428 acres and comprising over 1,500 houses on the Newbold and Dunston Hall Estates is now well advanced and will be submitted to the Council early in 1961.

It is reasonable to expect that a certain amount of resentment might be encountered in a coal producing area where coal by agreement is received by residents employed in the coal industry, when being asked to change to other types of fuel to heat their homes, but it is pleasing to report that during the 1,342 visits paid by the Public Health Inspectors in connection with the above areas, in which over 150 householders were connected with the mining industry, there has not been any real hostility to the carrying out of the survey, but on the contrary the residents have been very co-operative. The proposals made to the coal industry by the Minister of Fuel and Power to suitably compensate those in receipt of concessionary coal who are likely to be affected by smoke control orders, will be appreciated by the recipients and also by Local Authorities in mining areas who are anxious to implement the Clean Air Act in the interest of the community, but who do not wish their action to impose any unnecessary hardships on any particular members of that community by so doing.

Industrial pollution has continued to receive attention throughout the year, and good progress has been made in reducing pollution from this source. With the closing down of gas production at the West Bars Works of the East Midland Gas Board towards the middle of the year a source of fairly heavy pollution has entirely disappeared. Two bakeries in the Town, both having hand-fired boilers and which have been responsible for fairly heavy emissions of smoke from time to time have converted the boilers to oil firing, and are now operating without visible smoke. Two other steam raising plants which had been working at fairly considerable overload on hand-fired boilers, have increased the steam raising capacity and

have installed mechanical coking stokers and are now operating satisfactorily and within the statutory requirements.

A total of 150 observations and visits were made during the year in connection with industrial plants and twenty-one infringements of the Regulations occurred. Six of these infringements occurred at premises which have since converted the furnaces either to oil burning or mechanical stoking. One persistently offending plant has now submitted proposals to change over from hand fired coal burning to oil firing.

Applications for Prior Approval to the Installation of New Furnaces have been received from two firms and so far two Certificates of Approval have been issued.

Measurements of atmospheric pollution have continued to be taken throughout the year at the four stations established in the Borough and the recordings have been supplied to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research as part of the National Survey being carried out by that body.

The total solids collected and calculated in tons per square mile showed a slight increase on the 1959 figures at each of the stations, while the amount of sulphur in the atmosphere as shown by the lead-peroxide gauges was almost the same. The increase in the solids deposited may well have been due to the very high rainfall from June onwards preventing the wider dispersal of the smaller particulate matter. Despite this slight increase, it can be stated that the pollution figures for the Borough both in respect of the total solids deposited and the concentration of sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere will bear favourable comparison with similar industrial areas.

The importance of co-operation between contiguous Local Authorities in furthering the aims of the Clean Air Act is being recognised to an increasing extent judging by the expanding membership of the North East Derbyshire Clean Air Consultative Committee for the constituent members now number 12 Local Authorities. The Committee meets every three months in Chesterfield and the opportunity is thus afforded for problems of mutual interest to be discussed, and recommendations for the further implementation of the Act on a uniform basis formulated. In order to stimulate the interest of the community in this part of the County in Clean Air, the Committee in conjunction with the Solid Smokeless Fuels Federation and the Gas and Electricity Authorities, are arranging to stage exhibitions, both static and mobile in the districts of the constituent members, and plans for these are now well advanced. It is anticipated the exhibitions will be staged in the early part of 1961, an opportune time for this Borough in that it will coincide with the period when the conversion and adaptation of appliances in the No. 1 Smoke Control Area are being carried out.

The monthly recordings taken at the four stations in the Borough were as follows :

Standard Deposit Gauges. Total Solids given as tons per square mile.

Month	Queen's Park	St. John's Road Depot	Sewage Works
January	9.19	26.87	14.29
February	15.56	16.96	12.16
March	12.44	14.67	11.55
April	No result	16.81	14.42
May	12.98	17.89	14.72
June	13.37	16.32	14.82
July	7.97	14.09	16.04
August	No result	15.71	21.56
September	10.42	15.47	15.76
October	13.60	21.28	14.47
November	11.45	17.22	11.01
December	7.68	13.97	No result
Averages	11.46	17.27	14.61

Lead Peroxide Gauges. Figures represent the daily average of sulphur absorbed by the lead peroxide method, expressed in milligrams per 100 square centimetres :—

Month	Queen's Park	St. John's Road Depot	Sewage Works	Hasland Green
January	1.73	2.54	1.83	1.82
February	2.00	2.56	1.93	2.46
March	1.78	2.18	1.24	1.41
April	1.21	1.63	1.22	1.42
May	0.78	1.25	1.41	0.96
June	0.57	0.90	2.37	0.58
July	0.39	0.72	1.60	0.57
August	0.52	0.85	1.61	0.50
September	0.69	1.35	1.40	1.10
October	0.88	2.26	1.21	1.15
November	2.37	1.55	1.64	1.50
December	1.56	2.51	2.12	1.49
Average	1.20	1.67	1.63	1.24

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

**Table showing the work carried out by the Public Health Inspectors
during 1960.**

Complaints investigated	.....	1,034
Nuisances found	.....	916
Nuisances abated	.....	821
Houses disinfected	.....	36
Visits to Infected Houses	.....	131
Visits to Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	.....	91
Visits re Shops Act	.....	61
Visits to Premises where Foodstuffs are prepared and sold including Restaurant Kitchens	.....	1,024
Visits to Offensive Trades	.....	24
Visits to Slaughterhouses	.....	674
Visits to Market Stalls	.....	2,448
Visits to Manure Receptacles	.....	6
Visits to Common Lodging Houses	.....	72
Visits to Houses-let-in-Lodgings	.....	4
Visits to Factories	.....	223
Visits to Drains to New Buildings	.....	1,035
Visits re Drains Tested by Smoke or Water	.....	1,656
Number of Re-inspections	.....	3,173
Number of Miscellaneous Visits	.....	2,160
Number of Houses Inspected	.....	436
Number of Informal Notices	.....	739
Number of Statutory Notices	.....	226
Visits to Bakehouses	.....	93
Observations re Smoke	.....	150
Visits to Ice Cream Shops and Manufacturers	.....	89
Visits re Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	.....	2,443
Visits re Pet Animals Act	.....	47
Visits re Certificates of Disrepair	.....	22
Visits re Smoke Control Areas	.....	1,342
Visits to Boiling Plants under Waste Foods Order	.....	16
Visits re Poultry Regulations	.....	42
Visits re Moveable Dwellings	.....	208
Visits re Rag-Flock Act	.....	2
Visits re Swimming Baths	.....	12

**Total Record of Works carried out as a result of action taken by the
Public Health Inspectors.**

Obstructed Drains Cleansed	.....	144
Drains reconstructed	.....	5
Drains tested by smoke and water	.....	1,666
Inspection chambers built or repaired	.....	24
Gulley Traps fixed	.....	12
Defects in drains repaired	.....	39
Sink Wastes repaired	.....	17
New sinks fixed, or defects remedied	.....	49
Rain water pipes repaired	.....	36
Rain water pipes disconnected	.....	2
W.C. and vent pipes repaired	.....	6
Eaves spoutings repaired	.....	60
Water Closets repaired	.....	70
Water Closets provided	.....	6
New Dustbins provided	.....	56
Dirty Closets cleansed	.....	10
Dirty Premises cleansed	.....	15
Houses made reasonably fit	.....	504
Water in cellars	.....	12
Windows repaired	.....	54
Damp proof courses inserted in walls	.....	1
Roofs repaired	.....	104
Floors repaired	.....	44
Doors repaired	.....	40
Plastering repaired	.....	83
Damp Walls repaired	.....	87
Defective Fireplaces, etc., repaired	.....	42
Yards repaved	.....	19
Yard or Footpath Surfaces repaired	.....	13
Accumulation of Refuse removed	.....	15
Nuisance from fowls and other animals abated	.....	2
Miscellaneous Defects remedied	.....	108
Factory Contraventions	.....	30
Defective Water Supply	.....	14
Ventilation provided or improved	.....	15
Proper Food Store provided	.....	1
Smoke Observations	.....	150
Waste Water Closets converted into W.C.'s	.....	10
Rat infested premises cleared	.....	317
Manure Pits provided or repaired	.....	1
Pail closet converted into water closet	.....	—
Urinals repaired or provided	.....	1
Privies converted into Water Closets	.....	1
Privies converted into Pail Closets	.....	1

Table of Nuisances discovered and dealt with.

	No. of Inspections made by Public Health Inspectors	No. of Notices Served		No. of Nuisances abated with or without Notice
		Informal	Legal	
Drainage :				
No disconnection of waste pipe	4	1	—	1
Defective waste pipe, traps, inlets and drains	283	57	8	96
Drains obstructed	340	108	—	124
Closets and Ashpits :				
Defective privies, pail closets and ashpits.. ..	8	2	—	2
Conversion of privies into W.Cs.	6	1	—	1
Conversion of waste water closets into W.Cs. ..	31	7	—	10
Defective Water Closets ..	211	47	4	71
Provision of Additional Water Closets	—	—	—	—
Provision of portable ashbins ..	146	—	48	50
Dirty Closets	26	8	—	10
Other Defects :				
Paving of courts and yards ..	138	33	9	32
Roofs, eaves-spouts and down- spouts	501	137	26	201
Sinks	103	17	2	49
Insufficient Ventilation ..	20	2	—	14
Windows.. ..	116	26	5	54
Dampness	203	44	13	89
Water in cellars	34	7	—	13
Water Supply	23	4	—	11
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Foul condition of houses ..	31	6	—	13
Offensive accumulations ..	51	12	—	15
Animals improperly kept ..	8	2	—	2
Pigsties	—	—	—	—
Smoke Nuisances	150	21	—	21
Urinals	16	—	—	—
Nuisances not specified above..	629	92	12	329
TOTALS	3,078	634	127	1,208

	No. on Register	Inspections made	Notices served	Nuisances abated with or without Notice
Bakehouses	33	93	14	14
Slaughterhouses.. .. .	1	674	—	—
Offensive Trades	7	24	1	1
Common Lodging Houses	1	72	—	—
TOTALS	42	863	15	15

**Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by
Byelaws and Regulations.**

The following table shows the character and number of premises in the Borough:

Common Lodging Houses	1
Houses let in Lodgings	2
Slaughterhouses	1
*Trip Boilers	2
*Gut Scrapers	1
*Tan Yards	1
*Tallow Melters	—
*Dealers in Rags and Bones	3
Bakehouses	33
Preserved Food Stores	42
Fried Fish Shops	46
Premises where Milk is produced or sold	115
Factories of various kinds	293

*Offensive Trades.

Table showing Types and Numbers of the various Sanitary Conveniences to Dwellinghouses in the Borough according to Wards.

Ward	Houses Using				
	Water Closets	Waste Water Closets	Privies	Pails	Portable Dustbins
Hasland	1,583	—	1	—	1,583
Rother	3,099	21	2	—	3,097
West	2,312	31	1	1	2,345
Central	793	35	—	—	828
St. Leonard's	1,542	—	5	4	1,548
Holme Brook,	1,363	60	—	—	1,363
Newbold	4,416	—	17	3	4,397
St. Helen's	949	—	5	6	956
Trinity	1,629	1	—	—	1,631
Moor	1,291	—	2	2	1,297
Old Whittington	2,066	—	3	—	2,069
New Whittington	1,070	—	1	2	1,072
	22,113	148	37	18	22,186

1—Factories.

The following Table shows the number of Factories on the Register at the end of the year:

	Where Mechanical Power is used	Where Mechanical Power is not used
Building Trades, Woodworking, etc.	39	4
Potteries and Brickmaking	4	—
Metal Breaking and Scrap Sorting	6	1
Foundries	10	—
Brewing and Aerated Waters	1	1
Dressmaking, Tailoring and Millinery	11	3
Baking, Confectionery and Other Foods	37	2
Boot and Shoe Repairing	5	1
Engineers	31	—
Motor Vehicle Repairs	45	4
Surgical Dressings and Box Making	6	—
Laundries	5	—
Printing	9	1
Various	48	8
	257	25

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1937.

PART I OF THE ACT.

1—INSPECTIONS for the purpose of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ..	25	31	8	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ..	257	179	20	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ..	11	13	2	—
Total ..	293	223	30	—

2.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Ins- pector (4)	By H.M. Ins- pector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	5	6	—	1	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	1	1	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) :					
(a) Insufficient ..	3	3	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	14	13	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ..	15	13	—	2	—
Total	38	36	—	5	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork.

(Sections 110 & 111)

Nature of work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 110(1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing apparel—Making	3	—	—	—	—	—

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Milk Supply—Milk Register.

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.

No. of persons registered as Distributors	.....	.....	115
No. of premises registered as Dairies	.....	.....	7

Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949/53.

No. of Dealers' (Pasteurisers') Licences	.....	.....	1
No. of Dealers' Licences to use the special designation "Pasteurised"	.....	.....	58
No. of Supplementary Licences to use the special designation "Pasteurised"	.....	.....	15
No. of Dealers' Licences to use the special designation "Sterilised"	.....	.....	43
No. of Supplementary Licences to use the special designation "Sterilised"	.....	.....	—

Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949/1954.

No. of Dealers' Licences to use the special designation "Tuberculin Tested"	.....	.....	51
No. of Supplementary Licences to use the special designation "Tuberculin Tested"	.....	.....	15
No. of visits to Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milk Shops	.....	.....	91

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations.

Chesterfield and the surrounding County area is a Specified Area under Section 41 of the Food and Drugs Act and in consequence all milk sold in the Borough is designated under the regulations and is bottled for retail sale. From the 1st March, 1960, Derbyshire became a compulsory Eradication Area, at which time the few remaining dairy herds in the area which are not tuberculin tested came within the scheme and within a few months it can be expected that all dairy herds in the County and in fact in the major part of the country will be free from tuberculosis, which has been prevalent for so long and which has endangered the milk supply. It can be said that the milk supply in Chesterfield has been safeguarded for some years past for more than 90% of the milk produced has been subjected to heat treatment, and there are indications that this is still increasing despite the increase in the amount of tuberculin-tested milk being produced. This is all to the good for not only does heat treatment protect the consumer from tubercle organisms but also from other pathogenic organisms which might be spread by the agency of milk.

A considerable quantity of the milk sold in the Borough and the surrounding area is pasteurised at a large dairy situated in the Borough, which is kept under constant supervision by the Health Department. Frequent samples are taken from the incoming milk which is collected from a wide area in Derbyshire to test the compositional quality, and 178 such samples were taken during the year. In only six instances was the milk found to be sub-standard, details of which will be found later in the Report.

Regular samples are also taken of the milk after heat treatment and these are subjected to the Phosphatase and Methylene Blue Tests at the County Bacteriological Laboratories to determine the effectiveness of the heat treatment and the keeping quality of the milk. Of the 34 samples submitted during the year all satisfied the heat-treatment test and 20 samples satisfied the keeping-quality test. The Methylene Blue Test was not applied to eight of the samples owing to unfavourable temperatures prevailing when the milks reached the laboratories.

Milk Tested for Tubercle Bacilli.

It has already been stated that the risk of tubercle infection through the agency of milk has largely disappeared as the milk distributed in the area is now either heat treated or is derived from tuberculin-tested herds. At the end of the year when all the herds had presumably been tested and the reactors eliminated it might be assumed that the milk supply was completely safe from tubercle infection. Nevertheless it was considered desirable to take check samples from all the supplies from producer-retailers selling tuberculin-tested milk which was not subject to heat treatment as an

extra safeguard in case an animal had become reinfected between tests or had been introduced into the herd from an infected source. Fourteen such samples were taken during the year and were submitted to the Derbyshire County Bacteriological Department for biological examination, all of which proved to be satisfactory.

Meat and Other Foods.

The year 1960 will stand out in importance so far as the nation's meat supply is concerned, for all local authorities have been required to take stock of, and improve, the slaughtering facilities in their districts and bring them up to the higher standards of construction and hygienic condition prescribed in the regulations made under the Slaughterhouses Act 1958. All local authorities were required to submit their Slaughterhouse Report to the Minister of Housing and Local Government by the 1st November, 1960, and in this they were required to satisfy the Minister as to the adequacy of slaughtering facilities for their present and future needs, and to state the number of slaughterhouses which were capable of being brought up to the required standards, those which were to be considered to be redundant, and those which were incapable of reconstruction to satisfy the regulations. There is no doubt that the implementation of the Act and the regulations will result in a considerable number of the badly sited and out of date small private slaughterhouses going out of commission and this is all to the good, in that it will tend to concentrate slaughtering in a lesser number of better equipped slaughterhouses where meat can be produced under more hygienic conditions and where better control can be exercised by officers of the local authority to safeguard the consumer.

As has been stated in a previous Report the implementation of the Slaughterhouses Act and Regulations made under it have not presented any difficulties in this Borough, for the Corporation Abattoir has functioned as the sole slaughtering establishment for the last 20 years and although it is now 28 years since it was opened, it reflects the greatest credit on the Borough Council and all those who designed it, that it embodies all the high standards of construction and hygiene now prescribed in the regulations for new slaughterhouses. The adequacy of the facilities provided has been proved over the years, for during the period of control it met the needs of a large part of the population of North East Derbyshire, and since decontrol it has continued to serve a population of approximately 118,000 in the Borough and the surrounding area. Even now it is working below its potential throughput, and this fact may be useful to any of the surrounding local authorities who might wish to supplement facilities in their areas as a result of the possible closure of unsatisfactory slaughterhouses.

All the slaughtering in the Abattoir is carried out by slaughtermen employed by the Corporation, and much of the meat is "sold

off the hook" by wholesalers. A total of 46,233 animals were slaughtered during the year, and all these were inspected by resident Meat Inspectors. This inspection resulted in just over 34½ tons of meat and offal being condemned owing to disease or being otherwise unfit for human consumption, this being a considerable reduction on the tonnage condemned in previous years.

The eradication of bovine tuberculosis from beef and dairy herds has progressed with such rapidity in recent years that a large part of the country including Derbyshire is now subject to compulsory eradication, and this is reflected in the spectacular reduction in the incidence of this disease in cattle passing through the Abattoir during the year. Only 10.76% of cows and 2.78% of cattle other than cows were found to be affected by tuberculosis compared with 20.92% and 6.07% respectively during 1959 and 56.2% and 27.7% just over ten years ago. It can be expected that when the remaining reactors have been cleared during the next few months, tuberculosis, which has been the principal disease affecting cattle and has caused colossal wastage of valuable meat through condemnation, will have virtually disappeared from the slaughterhouse.

There has been a similar decrease in the incidence of tuberculosis in pigs, only 2.01% being infected. This is doubtless due to the rigid enforcement of the Waste Food Order which requires all waste food to be sterilised before being used for pig feeding.

The incidence of diseases other than tuberculosis affecting cattle decreased from 37.73% in 1959 to 30.80% in the cows slaughtered and from 35.86% to 23.32% in cattle other than cows. These figures may still appear to be high, but it should be understood that "other diseases" is an all-embracing term and includes parasitic conditions which are often localised to certain organs of the animal, notably the liver fluke, which while rendering the liver unfit for food leaves the remainder of the carcass unimpaired. This parasitic condition was responsible for the high figures quoted in both categories of cattle. It will be seen by reference to the Table at the end of this section that only about 8¼ tons of carcass meat was condemned due to disease compared with 26¼ tons of offal which indicates the localised nature of much of the disease found.

The further reduction in the number of cattle passing through the Abattoir found to be harbouring the parasite *cysticercus bovis*, which is communicable to man, suggests that the vigilance exercised by Meat Inspectors in tracking down this elusive parasite since it was re-introduced into the country during the war years, is being successful and it may not be long before it is again eradicated from the country. Only 33 animals were found to be affected in the Abattoir during the year, compared with 56 in the previous year and 108 in 1957. In each case the infestation was localised in either the head or the heart, and after the condemnation of these organs,

the carcasses were fit for human consumption after retention in cold storage for the required period.

In a year which was notable for the widespread and persistent occurrence of foot and mouth disease it is gratifying to report that the Abattoir was unaffected except on one occasion when a contact from an adjoining infected area was traced to the premises, which resulted in the closure of the Abattoir for one day only.

Food inspection on the premises of wholesale food distributors, food retailers, and in food factories resulted in just over $6\frac{3}{4}$ tons of various other foods being condemned as unfit for human consumption. This included nearly $4\frac{1}{2}$ tons of canned food, and 2 tons of fruit and vegetables. The combined total of all the food condemned was almost $41\frac{1}{2}$ tons. So far as was practicable the condemned food was disposed of for technical purposes or for animal feeding.

The Slaughter of Animals Act 1958.

The total number of licences issued to slaughtermen in the Borough, either as new licences, or the renewal of expiring licences was 27. Most of these licences are held by slaughtermen employed by the Corporation at the Municipal Abattoir. Possibly due to the changing pattern of the meat trade there were indications that the number of qualified slaughtermen was on the decline, but it is pleasing to report that a few apprentices have taken advantage of the excellent facilities available at the Abattoir and have qualified as excellent slaughtermen by the time they have reached the age of 18.

Summary of Meat Inspection, 1960.

Carcases Inspected	Beasts	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
At the Abattoir	7,682	345	18,406	19,800

Total number of animals killed 46,233

Number inspected 46,223

Imported Meat Inspected in Private Premises.

Beef	400 quarters
Lambs	299 „

Food Surrendered during Inspection.

At the Abattoir and Farms:

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Beef	5	—	1	10				
Veal	—	1	1	2				
Mutton	—	8	1	21				
Pork.....	2	15	3	4				
Offals	26	4	1	23				
					34	10	1	24

Surrendered by Traders:

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Beef	—	1	1	15				
Canned Food	4	7	—	—				
Bacon, Ham	—	4	—	—				
Cheese	—	—	3	10				
Corned Beef	—	—	1	5				
Sausages	—	1	—	15				
Fish	—	—	3	14				
Fruit	—	3	3	26				
Onions	1	17	—	—				
Miscellaneous	—	—	1	3				
					6	16	3	4
					41	7	1	0

Meat Inspection, 1960. Carcasses Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle, excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	5,247	2,435	345	18,406	19,800
Number inspected	5,247	2,435	345	18,406	19,800
All Diseases except Tuberculosis :					
Whole Carcasses condemned	2	10	3	23	13
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1,333	748	3	93	737
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	23.32	30.80	1.74	.63	3.78
Tuberculosis only :					60
Whole Carcasses condemned	5	6	1	—	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	145	244	—	—	398
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	2.78	10.76	0.29	—	2.01
Cysticercosis :					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	30	3	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	30	3	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Cysticercosis	0.57	0.12	—	—	—

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

A total of 270 samples of food and drugs have been submitted to the Public Analyst. These comprised 194 samples of milk and 76 samples of other foods and drugs.

The increasing amount of milk which is being sent in bulk for pasteurisation to a local dairy and which is afterwards distributed by retailers has resulted in a lesser number of formal samples being taken in course of delivery to the consumer. Most of the milk sampling has been carried out informally on the unloading dock at the dairy from bulk supplies collected over a wide area in Derbyshire and elsewhere. One hundred and seventy-eight such samples were taken during the year, and of these six samples from five producers were found not to be genuine or below standard. Four of these samples were deficient in milk fat to the extent of 6.0%, 7.6%, 9.0% and 12.6% respectively but in three of these cases the deficiencies were compensated by milk fat in excess of the minimum standard in other churns sent in by the producers and sampled at the same time. Two other informal samples from two churns sent in by one producer were deficient in milk fat to the extent of 7.6% and 5.0% respectively and both were slightly deficient in milk solids other than milk fat. The freezing point of the milk was, however, within the normal range for genuine milk so there was no suggestion of adulteration. Subsequent samples taken from this supply were found to be satisfactory.

Sixteen formal samples of milk were taken from that number of producer retailers of tuberculin tested farm-bottled milk in the course of delivery, and two of these were found to be slightly deficient in milk fat. The deficiencies, however, were very slight and were probably due to failure to thoroughly mix the milk before bottling, and written warnings were issued to pay particular attention to this matter. Subsequent samples taken from these supplies indicated that the faults had been corrected.

From the table below which gives the average compositional quality of the milks sampled on a quarterly basis it will be seen that the milk supply in the Borough has maintained a good standard of quality.

The quarterly analysis of the milks sampled was as follows:

	No. of samples	Averages	
		Milk Fat %	Milk Solids other than Milk Fat %
March Quarter	42	3.54	8.71
June Quarter	54	3.55	8.81
September Quarter	54	3.74	8.85
December Quarter	44	3.76	8.75
Average for 1960	194	3.65	8.79

Of the 76 other foods and drugs sampled 69 were informal samples and seven were taken formally. Only one of these—a formal sample of whisky—was found to be not genuine, in that it had an alcoholic strength 36.5° underproof, although the label on the bottle from which the sample was obtained stated that the whisky was 70° proof spirit. The strength of the whisky had therefore been reduced by the addition of 9.2% of added water. Legal proceedings were taken against the licensee who pleaded guilty to the offence and the Justices imposed a fine of £5 0s. 0d.

Legal proceedings were taken in the Borough Magistrates Court against the proprietors of a firm of food canners following the presence of a soiled finger bandage in a tin of pork luncheon meat sold to a consumer. The defendants pleaded not guilty to the offence and in their defence claimed that the food was prepared and packed for them in Holland, and submitted a warranty issued by the manufacturers in respect of the consignment of which the offending tin formed a part. As the submission of the warranty constituted a complete defence under Section 115 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955, the Justices dismissed the case.

Reference was made in the 1959 Report to legal proceedings which were pending in respect of the finding of Thiourea—a prohibited preservative—in a consignment of Brazilian oranges. This proved to be a case of considerable interest and resulted in widespread enquiries being conducted both by the solicitors engaged by the defence and by the Corporation. In their defence the importers submitted a declaration from the Ministry of Agriculture in Brazil stating that the use of Thiourea was prohibited in that country. It was subsequently established that certain sprays had been used by the grower as insecticides and one of these was found on analysis to contain thiourea as an impurity, and it was later acknowledged that the use of this spray might well have been the cause of the positive result obtained when the oranges were analysed. The Brazilian Authorities gave the assurance that immediately it was found that this spray was suspect, they immediately stopped its use, and attempted to divert oranges which had been so treated and were still afloat, to the Continent.

After extensive enquiries both in this country and abroad which extended over many months and in which technical officers engaged for the defence co-operated with officers of the Corporation in finding the cause of the contamination, it was considered that the object of the Corporation had been achieved in preventing a recurrence of an offence of this nature and permission was obtained to withdraw the summons against the importers. The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food was kept informed of the developments and supported the action of the Corporation.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

Nature of Food	Total	Formal	Informal	Number Genuine	Number not Genuine or below Standard
Milk	194	16	178	186	8
Tinned milk ..	2	—	2	2	—
Cream ..	1	—	1	1	—
Ice-cream ..	2	—	2	2	—
Dairy ice-cream	1	—	1	1	—
Butter ..	2	—	2	2	—
Meat paste ..	1	—	1	1	—
Fish paste ..	1	—	1	1	—
Preserves ..	5	—	5	5	—
Soft Drinks ..	3	—	3	3	—
Butter					
Confectionery	3	3	—	3	—
Jellies	2	—	2	2	—
Pork Pies ..	14	—	14	14	—
Corn Oil ..	1	—	1	1	—
Fruit Syrup ..	1	—	1	1	—
Wine ..	1	—	1	1	—
Whisky & Rum	3	3	—	2	1
Rum Sauce ..	1	—	1	1	—
Saccharin ..	1	—	1	1	—
Cordial ..	1	—	1	1	—
Margarine ..	1	—	1	1	—
Coffee (Ground)	4	—	4	4	—
Dried Fruit ..	5	—	5	5	—
Sauces ..	2	—	2	2	—
Tea ..	1	—	1	1	—
Bicarbonate of Soda ..	1	—	1	1	—
Canned Meat ..	1	—	1	1	—
Self Raising Flour ..	1	—	1	1	—
Lemon Crystals	1	—	1	1	—
Cinnamon ..	1	—	1	1	—
Cream of Tartar	1	—	1	1	—
Vinegar ..	1	—	1	1	—
Buttered					
Teacakes ..	1	1	—	1	—
Candied Fruits	3	—	3	3	—
Plum Puddings	2	—	2	2	—
Marzipan ..	1	—	1	1	—
Ground Ginger	1	—	1	1	—
Gr'nd Almonds	1	—	1	1	—
Mince Meat ..	1	—	1	1	—
Totals ..	270	23	247	261	9

Summary for the last five years.

Year	Number of Samples Obtained	Number Genuine	Number below Standard	Percentage	Prosecutions	Amount of Fines and costs Imposed
						£ s. d.
1956	264	229	35	13.23	—	—
1957	236	206	30	12.71	1	28 15 0
1958	251	224	27	10.75	3	70 10 0
1959	277	246	31	11.19	3	30 19 0
1960	270	261	9	3.33	2	5 0 0

Ice-cream.

There are six premises in the Borough registered for the manufacture of ice-cream, three of which are fully equipped for heat treatment, the remainder making the product from a cold mix obtained elsewhere which is reconstituted and frozen on the premises. There are in addition, 268 premises registered for the sale of pre-packed ice-cream obtained from large manufacturers outside the Borough.

Special attention is directed to those premises in the Borough where ice-cream is manufactured to ensure compliance with the Ice-cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations and in the main, conditions have been found to be satisfactory. On three occasions, it was found that the recording of heat treatments was not being properly maintained and warnings were given to the offenders. A total of 89 visits were made during the year to premises where ice-cream was made and sold.

Both the quality and purity of the ice-cream sold in the Borough was satisfactory as shown by reports on samples submitted to the Public Analyst and to the County Public Health Laboratory.

Twenty-eight samples were subjected to the Methylene Blue Test and these were graded as follows:

Grade 1	.....	16 samples	.....	Satisfactory
„ 2	.....	12 „	.....	„
„ 3	.....	Nil	.....	Unsatisfactory
„ 4	.....	Nil	.....	„

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955.

It is true to say that there is an increasing awareness of the importance of food hygiene both in the food trades and in the minds of a large part of the general public. This is reflected in the ever-increasing amount of food which is being pre-packed before exposure for sale, the growth of the self-service in clean and attractive stores, and the apparent discrimination by the general public in favour of such stores.

This trend is welcomed, for not only does this type of trading cut down unnecessary handling of food, but it also sets a higher standard of cleanliness which must act as an incentive to improve conditions in the smaller shops if they are to compete.

The supervision of premises in which food is prepared and sold, involved a total of 1,024 visits being paid by the Public Health Inspectors during the year, and in the main, it was found that the standard of hygiene, both as regards the condition of the premises and the way in which food was being prepared, continues to improve.

Notices requiring compliance with the regulations were served in respect of 20 premises and the works carried out in respect of these and outstanding notices are recorded as follows:

Informal notices served	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Sinks and hot-water supplies installed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36
Premises cleansed and re-decorated	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Floors repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
Ventilation provided or improved	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Water closets repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Defective water supplies repaired....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Miscellaneous defects remedied	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36

The improvement in food hygiene referred to in permanent food premises cannot be claimed in regard to the sale of food in the open market, where the conditions under which food is sold has not, and cannot be appreciably improved in the present conditions. It is not surprising that shop-keepers, who are required to comply with the higher standards laid down in the Regulations often at considerable expense, complain bitterly of the lower standards which prevail on the stalls of their competitors. Particular attention is, however, paid to market trading and 2,448 visits have been made to food stalls during the year to ensure that the highest standards attainable under the existing conditions are maintained. One continues to hope that the time is not far distant when the open market will be re-housed in new premises.

Talks on the importance of food hygiene have been given by the Chief Public Health Inspector to canteen staffs and also to the local branch of the Meat Traders. Invitations have also been received and accepted to address women's organisations on this subject and it has been gratifying to see the increasing interest being taken in this subject.

The fact that once again not a single case of food poisoning was reported in the Borough during the year gives cause for satisfaction and reflects considerable credit on the food handlers.

The following table shows the number and type of food shops in the Borough:

Margarine dealers registered	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Premises registered for preserved foods	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
Grocers and provision merchants	.....	.....	.....	.....	265
Greengrocers	.....	.....	.....	.....	58
Confectioners	.....	.....	.....	.....	130
Butchers	.....	.....	.....	.....	78
Fishmongers	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
Fried fish shops	.....	.....	.....	.....	44
Bakers	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
Multiple stores	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Restaurants and snack bars	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Public houses	.....	.....	.....	.....	145
Canteens	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
HOUSING.					<u>890</u>

The rate of house-building in the Borough shows a substantial increase during the year, a total of 445 houses having been completed compared with 297 built during 1959. Of this total 256 houses were completed by the Corporation and 189 by private enterprise. Most of the houses built by the Corporation have been allocated to the rehousing of families from clearance areas and individually unfit houses, and it is of course right that such families should have priority. There is, however, still a considerable general need for houses which requires to be met, but which is made more difficult for local authorities by the reduction in subsidies for all houses except those built for slum-clearance requirements.

The first five-year slum clearance programme was completed during the year and some 700 houses which had reached the end of their useful life have been cleared. It is, however, a continuing problem, and while it is true that the worst of the houses in the Borough have been dealt with it is expected that a further 250 other properties will have to be cleared in the next five years.

During 1960, ten new clearance areas containing 70 houses and housing 72 families have been represented. The total number of the occupants of these houses was 197 persons. The properties in five of these areas were acquired by the Corporation by agreement.

A total of 177 houses in confirmed clearance areas have been demolished and 156 families containing 450 persons have been rehoused by the Corporation.

In addition to the unfit properties in clearance areas 90 houses have been represented as being individually unfit for continued occupation. These included 60 temporary prefabricated bungalows built some fifteen years ago to meet the urgent housing problem at the end of the war. While the bungalows had fulfilled a very useful purpose and had in fact exceeded their intended life their condition had so far deteriorated as to merit clearance *en bloc*.

Action taken in respect of the individual unfit houses will necessitate the rehousing of 91 families containing 278 persons. Forty-seven families containing 142 persons have been rehoused from individual unfit houses and 17 houses have been demolished. Closing orders have been made on three of the houses represented and an undertaking was accepted in respect of one of these to be used for purposes other than for human habitation.

There are indications that many tenanted houses are being better maintained since the Rent Act came into force. This may be due, in some cases, to the owners being better able to meet the cost of repairs from the increases received from the rents, or in others to the anxiety of the owners to prevent the tenants exercising their rights under the Act to seek a reduction in rents which have been increased by applying for certificates of disrepair.

It has, however, been necessary to take action under the Public Health Acts and Housing Act to secure the repair of 508 houses which were found not to be reasonably suitable for human habitation, and 440 houses were subsequently repaired after informal action by the Department. A further 64 houses were repaired after the service of formal notice, two of these being repaired by the local authority in default of the owner.

While there has been a slight increase during the year in the applications for improvement grants to raise the standard of some of the older houses in the Borough—94 such applications being received compared with 58 in the previous year—it is still surprising that greater advantage is not taken of the grants available, particularly by the owners of tenanted property. In almost every case where grants have been made it was in respect of owner-occupied houses. It would appear that many owners have failed to appreciate the investment value of improving their properties with the aid of improvement grants. The life of many of the older structurally sound houses in the Borough could be extended for many years by providing modern amenities which is the purpose of the grants scheme.

Mention has already been made of the effect of the Rent Act on the condition of tenanted properties. After the spate of applications for certificates of disrepair when the Act became operative, these have now decreased almost to the point of disappearance. Only five new applications were received during this year and after investigation there was justification for the issue of certificates in four of the cases. Seven certificates of disrepair previously issued were cancelled following the restoration of the properties to satisfactory state of repair.

	St. Helen's	Newbold	West	Rother	St. Leonard's	New Whitt.	Old Whitt.	Moor	Trinity	Central	Holmebrook	Hasland	Total
Built by the Corporation ..	—	256	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	256
Built by Private Enterprise	12	33	37	45	20	9	22	—	—	7	1	3	189
TOTAL	12	289	37	45	20	9	22	—	—	7	1	3	445

The following is a tabulated statement of work done in regard to Housing in 1960:

1. Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts)	668
2. Number of inspections made for the purpose	1,844
3. Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation:	
(a) In clearance areas	70
(b) Individual unfit houses	90
4. Number of dwellinghouses demolished:	
(a) In pursuance of confirmed clearance orders	177
(b) Individual unfit houses in pursuance of demolition orders	28
5. Number of unfit houses closed	3
6. Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to in paragraph 3) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	508
7. Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit consequence of informal action by the local authority or its officers	440
8. Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:	
(a) Under Housing Act	1
(b) Under Public Health Acts	61
(c) By local authority in default of owner	2

Summary of Slum Clearance Programme up to 31st December, 1960.

Form of Action Taken	No. of Houses Officially Represented	Undertakings Accepted		No. of Persons to be Displaced	No. of Houses Demolished	No. of Persons rehoused by Local Authority	No. of Persons who found their own accommodation	No. of Houses provided by Local Authority	No. of Houses upon which action is not completed	No. of Families not yet rehoused
		To Recondition	To convert to other use							
146 Clearance Areas ..	1,109	5	7	3,800	967	3,305	81	965	137	75
Individual Houses ..	632	37	46	2,142	446	1,831	78	484	104	47
	1,741	42	53	5,942	1,413	5,136	159	1,449	241	122

SECTION IV

SCHOOL
HEALTH SERVICE

BOROUGH EDUCATION COMMITTEE.
1960-61.

The Mayor (Alderman H. C. Mullett, J.P.)

Alderman E. Swale, O.B.E.,	Councillor D. E. M. Evans
D.F.C., J.P. (Chairman)	„ J. Ford
Councillor J. Anderson, J.P.	„ E. C. Hancock, J.P.
(Vice-Chairman)	„ C. H. Sadler
Alderman H. C. Day, F.C.A., M.B.E.	„ E. W. Taylor
„ J. L. Hadfield, B.E.M.	„ Mrs. E. M. Turner, J.P.
„ L. Heath	„ B. S. Willett
„ G. W. Heathcote, J.P.	
„ L. Wilkinson	
Councillor J. Boam	
„ Mrs. B. A. Brightmore	
„ Mrs. A. Collishaw	

County Council Representatives.

Alderman C. Feakin	Alderman Rev. E. J. Wass
„ Mrs. D. M. Sutton	Councillor A. Else

Co-optative Members.

Mrs. A. Garner	J. A. Poiney, Esq.
J. H. Hodkin, Esq.	W. Woods, Esq.
W. E. Glistler, Esq.	

STAFF OF THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.*Borough School Medical Officer.*

J. A. Stirling, D.S.C., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

School Medical Officers.

H. James, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S.G., D.P.H.
Joan B. M. Leith, M.B., Ch.B.

School Dental Officers.

A. Royden Littlar, L.D.S.
Miss A. M. Kean, L.D.S. (res. 31/10/60)

Speech Therapist.

Miss S. Goldthorpe, L.C.S.T. (res. 30/11/60)

School Nurses and Health Visitors.

Miss A. Parkinson	Miss D. I. Hayes
Miss O. M. Parker (res. 31/12/60)	Mrs. M. M. Hattley
Miss V. Stubbs	Miss E. D. Preskey
Mrs. C. Tunnard	Miss M. Norman

Clerical Staff.

Miss N. Gill (Senior Clerk)	Mrs. J. Bradbury
Miss K. Wilde	Miss L. Barnett
Miss J. Last	

Dental Attendants.

Mrs. P. Booth and Mrs. Watkinson.

STAFF OF THE CHILDREN'S CENTRE.

Psychiatrist: D. J. Salfeld, M.D., B.Sc., D.P.M. (res. 5/8/60)
F. G. Thorpe, N.B., Ch.B., D.P.M. (comm. 8/8/60)

Psychologist: Mrs. G. M. Hamer, M.A.

Assistant Psychologist: Miss J. Ingham, B.A.

Social Worker: (part-time), Mrs. E. N. Ives

Clerk: Mrs. M. M. Brown

Part-time Physiotherapist, Brambling House: Mrs. C. D. Moore, C.S.P.

REPORT OF THE BOROUGH SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER, 1960.

Medical inspections of school children were carried out in accordance with the provisions of the School Health Service and Handicapped Pupils Regulations, in which a minimum of three inspections is prescribed during the period of school life. Entrants are examined during their first year at school, junior pupils in their last year at junior school and senior pupils at 14 years of age during their last compulsory year at school. Children of other ages with possible defects and whom the head teachers or parents wish the Medical Officer to see, are examined at special sessions.

Of the 4,125 children examined in the prescribed age groups during 1960 only 78 or 1.89% were found to be in an unsatisfactory condition. The value of the School Health Service can be seen in the effect that perhaps one in eight children did require treatment or observation. Quite a large proportion of defects found are defective visions which, perhaps, have been aggravated by the misuse of television. There is considerable evidence that the majority of school children still go late to bed in spite of the considerable health education which has been carried out by the staff of the School Health Service. It is found that children of five and six years of age are able to stay up late to watch a television programme.

During the year special note has again been taken of the condition of the children's tonsils. It was found that while approximately 25% of the children have their tonsils removed up to the age of leaving school the proportion of school entrants whose tonsils have been removed has considerably increased over the previous year; this could mean that the age at which tonsillectomy is carried out has become somewhat lower.

An increasing problem has been the discovery of Varrucae even though all possible precautions have been taken in the way of attention to shower baths and individual gym shoes, etc. This problem is most difficult to deal with and it is hoped that when the Chiropody Service is commenced that it can soon be extended to include the treatment of school children. This will save a considerable amount of school time to those children who have to attend either school clinics or the Royal Hospital where there is a waiting period of approximately two months.

Placement of handicapped pupils has again preoccupied the School Health Service. By far the largest group of handicapped children are the educationally subnormal. The opening of the Ashgate Croft Day School for educationally subnormal children has proved of immense value and 49 borough children now attend there. Nevertheless this number of places has proved totally inadequate and there is already a long waiting list of children who might benefit from attendance there.

The facilities provided at Brambling House Open Air School have continued to give considerable benefit to those children who for physical or emotional reasons have not been able to take their proper part in the life of an ordinary school. After the Easter holidays the Physiotherapist increased her visits to the school to two sessions a week and in addition to the remedial of physiotherapy classes a special class was commenced for remedial exercises for children suffering from respiratory diseases. The Children's Centre has always been an intricate part of the facilities of the Open Air School. Doctor Thorpe, the new Child Psychiatrist, commenced in August, and by holding five sessions a week at the Children's Centre will eventually double the number of children receiving the interest of the team at the Centre. A Child Psychiatrist Clinic is now being held at the Royal Hospital once per week and this is particularly favourable for those children who not only require psychiatric treatment but also the many laboratory and radiological methods which are available there.

Holly House Hostel has continued to work in close co-ordination with the Children's Centre and mention must be made of the fact that most of the children there have their home in Derbyshire and this enables home case-work to be carried out which is not always feasible for those children who reside in the area of other authorities. Most of the children are now adolescent girls between 13 and 16 years of age and this has brought with it many problems.

The appointment of a peripatetic teacher for the partially deaf has resulted in giving individual attention for those children who suffer from some hearing defect. It is found that all such children residing in the Borough are adequately provided for and that many can carry on ordinary work in an ordinary school with some guidance.

Once again Speech Therapy was interrupted owing to the resignation of Miss Goldthorpe who stayed with us for just over a year. Up to the end of October when she resigned 91 children had received weekly treatment for various defects, such as stammering, cleft palate, cerebral palsy, and articulatory disorders. Apart from the regular patients, 97 children were seen at intervals from two to six months. The parents of these children were also interviewed and advice given for the best method of dealing with the child's disability. Forty-three new cases were interviewed. Thirty-nine children were discharged and nine were suspended and it was agreed that these should have maintained a sufficiently high standard of speech to be discharged. A number of schools were visited as it is felt that co-operation from the teachers is invaluable, particularly in these cases where the parents are not co-operating to help the child to overcome his defect.

In October the only Assistant School Dental Officer retired on superannuation and there seems to be no prospect of securing a

replacement for her. This in itself involves a serious curtailment in the treatment of the school children but when Mr. Littlar, our long-serving Dental Officer, retires early in 1961 it seems that there is about to be a complete breakdown of the School Dental Service in Chesterfield and it is to be hoped that some urgent special measures can be taken to prevent this.

Follow-up.

The following is a summary of the work of the School Nurses in connection with following-up during the year 1960:

1. Visits to Schools:

(a) For infectious disease	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
(b) Other visits	.....	.....	.....	.....	513
(c) For verminous surveys	.....	.....	.....	.....	128
					—
					641
					—

2. Visits to Homes of School Children:

(a) Verminous children	.....	.....	.....	.....	123
(b) Scabies	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
(c) Ringworm	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
(d) Eye diseases and eye defects	.....	.....	.....	.....	54
(e) Enlarged tonsils and adenoids	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
(f) Other medical defects	.....	.....	.....	.....	146
(g) Infectious disease	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
(h) Other visits and re-visits	.....	.....	.....	.....	121
					—
					447
					—

Medical Treatment.

During the year, 706 children were seen at the Medical Officers' Consultation Clinics, making 937 attendances.

OPHTHALMIC CLINIC.

Number of attendances (old and new)	.....	.....	.....	1,079
„ of new cases	.....	.....	.....	230
„ of prescriptions given for glasses	.....	.....	.....	320
„ of children known to have obtained glasses	.....	.....	.....	313
„ who require no glasses	.....	.....	.....	63
„ found wearing correct glasses	.....	.....	.....	2
„ referred to hospital (Orthoptic Clinic)	.....	.....	.....	16
„ in which treatment was not completed	.....	.....	.....	16

Part II.—Defects found by Medical Inspection during the year.

TABLE A.—PERIODIC INSPECTIONS.

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS							
		ENTRANTS		LEAVERS		OTHERS		TOTAL	
		(T) (3)	(O) (4)	(T) (5)	(O) (6)	(T) (7)	(O) (8)	(T) (9)	(O) (10)
(1)	(2)								
4	Skin	11	19	67	87	44	27	122	133
5	Eyes—								
	(a) Vision ..	25	22	39	334	84	350	148	706
	(b) Squint ..	24	9	3	17	7	23	34	49
	(c) Other ..	5	5	2	14	16	17	23	36
6	Ears—								
	(a) Hearing ..	—	10	1	4	5	13	6	27
	(b) Otitis Media	6	23	6	20	11	5	23	48
	(c) Other ..	2	70	3	55	5	54	10	179
7	Nose & Throat	27	99	13	25	28	70	68	194
8	Speech	8	3	3	8	36	9	47	20
9	Lymphatic								
	Glands ..	—	52	1	10	2	31	3	93
10	Heart	3	2	2	25	10	18	15	45
11	Lungs	28	51	7	20	41	39	76	110
12	Developmental—								
	(a) Hernia ..	1	3	1	4	—	2	2	9
	(b) Other ..	3	19	3	12	4	40	10	71
13	Orthopaedic—								
	(a) Posture ..	2	4	2	25	38	19	42	48
	(b) Feet ..	3	36	11	103	10	66	24	205
	(c) Other ..	11	36	5	19	15	20	31	75
14	Nervous System								
	(a) Epilepsy	1	—	2	—	14	2	17	2
	(b) Other ..	—	2	7	4	7	4	14	10
15	Psychological—								
	(a) Devel'p'm't	—	1	—	8	—	107	—	116
	(b) Stability	5	108	17	118	77	97	99	323
16	Abdomen ..	3	9	2	9	5	12	10	30
17	Other	18	55	21	127	49	110	88	292

TABLE B.—PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT
AT PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

(Excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin.)

Age groups Inspected (by year of birth) (1)	For defective vision (excluding squint) (2)	For any of the other condi- tions recorded in Part II (3)	Total individual pupils (4)
1956 and later	2	23	24
1955	16	81	90
1954	4	33	35
1953	3	18	18
1952	1	23	23
1951	4	23	26
1950	11	49	59
1949	44	76	115
1948	21	52	70
1947	3	23	25
1946	37	152	182
1945 and earlier	2	26	26
TOTAL	148	579	693

TABLE C.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of special inspections	1,009
Number of re-inspections	4,663
TOTAL	5,672

TABLE D.—INFESTATION WITH VERMIN.

(a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons	30,085
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	158
(c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944)	—
(d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3), Education Act, 1944)	—

Children's Centre.

The following is a statistical summary of the work of the Children's Centre during the year under review:

	<i>Chester- field</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Other Authori- ties</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cases referred in 1960.....	48	61	7	116
Cases re-referred and re-opened in 1960	7	2	—	9
Waiting list from 1959	8	8	—	16
TOTAL	63	71	7	141

Magistrates' Cases (reports only)	1	2	—	3
Magistrates' Cases (taken on for treatment)	1	1	—	2
Uneventuated	2	5	—	7
Unco-operative	1	1	—	2
Advice only	8	17	—	25
To special school	1	2	—	3
Admitted for coaching	—	1	—	1
Admitted for supervision	7	12	—	19
Admitted for treatment	27	13	—	40
Admitted for residential treat- ment	7	—	—	7
Interview only	2	3	—	5
Waiting list—1961	14	13	—	27
TOTAL	71	70	—	141

Cases still on books at the end of 1959	90	61	—	151
Cases admitted in 1960 (coach- ing, supervision, treatment, advice, etc.)	65	59	—	124
TOTAL	155	120	—	275

Discharges during 1960	26	58	—	84
Cases carried forward to 1961	129	62	—	191

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.

Medical Inspection and Treatment: Return for the year ended 31st December, 1960.

Number of pupils on registers of maintained and assisted
primary and secondary schools (including nursery
and special schools) in January, 1961 12,433

Part 1—Medical inspection of pupils attending maintained and assisted Primary and Secondary Schools (including Nursery and Special Schools).

TABLE A.—PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Age Groups Inspected (By years of birth)	No. of pupils Inspected	Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected			
		<i>Satisfactory</i>		<i>Unsatisfactory</i>	
		No.	% of Col. 2	No.	% of Col. 2
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1956 and later	194	187	96.39	7	3.61
1955	537	529	98.51	8	1.49
1954	240	236	98.33	4	1.67
1953	61	55	90.16	6	9.84
1952	37	32	86.49	5	13.51
1951	41	40	97.56	1	2.44
1950	263	259	98.48	4	1.52
1949	846	827	97.75	19	2.25
1948	392	389	99.23	3	0.77
1947	62	59	95.16	3	4.84
1946	1,400	1,387	99.07	13	0.93
1945 and earlier.....	52	47	90.38	5	9.62
TOTAL	4,125	4,047	98.11	78	1.89

TABLE B.—SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	Special Inspections	
		No. of Defects	
		Pupils requiring treatment (3)	Pupils requiring observation (4)
(1)	(2)		
4.	Skin	112	11
5. Eyes—	(a) Vision	151	198
	(b) Squint	7	6
	(c) Other	54	17
6. Ears—	(a) Hearing	8	28
	(b) Otitis Media	10	2
	(c) Other	10	17
7.	Nose and Throat ..	19	32
8.	Speech	12	5
9.	Lymphatic Glands ..	—	26
10.	Heart	1	3
11.	Lungs	22	11
Developmental :—			
12.	(a) Hernia	1	—
	(b) Other	5	3
Orthopaedic :—			
13.	(a) Posture	2	2
	(b) Feet	12	12
	(c) Other	6	10
Nervous System :—			
14.	(a) Epilepsy	6	1
	(b) Other	11	1
Psychological :—			
15.	(a) Development ..	—	13
	(b) Stability	38	19
16.	Abdomen	3	4
17.	Other	67	26

Part III.—Treatment of pupils attending maintained and assisted primary and secondary schools (including nursery and special schools).

TABLE A.

EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	57
Errors of refraction (including squint) ..	770
Total	827
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	365

TABLE B.

DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
Received operative treatment—	
(a) for diseases of the ear	4
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis ..	166
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	7
Received other forms of treatment	65
Total	242
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids—	
(a) in 1960	4
(b) in previous years	8

TABLE C.—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

	Number of cases known to have been treated
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients departments	48
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects	40
Total	88

TABLE D.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN.
(excluding uncleanliness, for which see Table D. of Part I.)

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Ringworm—(a) Scalp	—
(b) Body	1
Scabies	—
Impetigo	9
Other skin diseases	197
Total	207

TABLE E.—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT.

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics ..	155

TABLE F.—SPEECH THERAPY.

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated by speech therapists	180

TABLE G.—OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN.

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
(a) Pupils with minor ailments	144
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	—
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination	—
(d) Other than (a), (b) and (c) above.	
Sunray	180
Nervous System	37
Heart and Circulation	19
Respiratory System	45
Other Medical Conditions	36
Surgical Conditions	12
Total (a)-(d) ..	473

**Part IV.—Dental inspection and treatment carried out by the
Authority.**

(1) Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers—		
(a) At periodic inspections	1,736	
(b) As specials	2,127	
	Total (1)	3,863
(2) Number found to require treatment		3,362
(3) Number offered treatment		3,027
(4) Number actually treated		2,503
(5) Number of attendances made by pupils for treatment		4,246
(6) Half-days devoted to—		
(a) Periodic (school) inspection	15	
(b) Treatment	640	
	Total (6)	655

(7)	Fillings:				
	(a)	Permanent teeth	.....	.....	984
	(b)	Temporary teeth	.....	.....	154
				Total (7)	1,138
<hr/>					
(8)	Number of teeth filled:				
	(a)	Permanent teeth	.....	.....	959
	(b)	Temporary teeth	.....	.....	153
				Total (8)	1,112
<hr/>					
(9)	Extractions:				
	(a)	Permanent teeth	.....	.....	1,315
	(b)	Temporary teeth	.....	.....	2,244
				Total (9)	3,559
<hr/>					
(10)	Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction				1,533
(11)	Orthodontics:				
	(a)	Cases commenced during the year	.....	.....	9
	(b)	Cases carried forward from previous year	.....	.....	7
	(c)	Cases completed during the year	.....	.....	3
	(d)	Cases discontinued during the year	.....	.....	4
	(e)	Pupils treated with appliances	.....	.....	8
	(f)	Removable appliances fitted	.....	.....	10
	(g)	Fixed appliances fitted	.....	.....	—
	(h)	Total attendances.....	.....	.....	73
(12)	Number of pupils supplied with artificial teeth				34
(13)	Other operations:				
	(a)	Permanent teeth	28
	(b)	Temporary teeth	—
				Total (13)	28

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